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> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 2, 1895.

SAMPLE COPIES.



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subscribers paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a vear-lwo cents a week-and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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"MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA." The third number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY is "Miscellaneous

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDAR.

Send at once for one of the beautiful for 1896. Every veteran and every son of a veteran wants one for his library, sitting-room or office. Nothing like

SIN FOR A QUARTER.

ties of the War" to any address for 25 cents. Many comrades will want more than one copy, and this is to accommodate them.

A SERVICE PENSION.

Again we urge the comrades who are desirous of additional pension legislation to look the situation squarely in the face, and see what is possible and what is not. If they will do this, they will save a great deal of wasted effort.

In the first place, while there is an overwhelming Republican majority in the House, the Senate is substantially a tie, and we know very well, without explanation, what is the President's attitude toward pension legislation.

And this condition of things must last until March 4, 1897. Even after another President comes in, and the complexion of the Senate is radically changed, it will still be nearly another year before Congress get to work, and we can hope for pension legislation.

In other words, it will be fully two years from now before we can hope for such legislation as we desire. Then, and not until then, can we profitably agitate Per Diem Bills and similar acts upon which we have our hearts set.

comrades who are receiving nothing in pay all demands. The Republicans all those long two years? There is the thoroughly exposed the falsity of this

Therefore, common sense dictates that we all unite on some legislation which we can hope to get through at once, and which will give our comrades relief while waiting for the fuller measure of justice that is certain to come when the conditions are more favorable.

We are very confident that if all the soldiers and friends of soldiers will unite at once and solidly on a straight Service Pension that we can get it through this they can find. It is a superior paper in every session of Congress, and that it will stand a good chance of being signed by the President. We feel that no other readers. It spends more money in getting measure has this chance, and that any complication or amplification of the its columns is written especially for it. It | Service Pension-any attempt to add other features than a plain, straight provision of \$8 a month to every honorhas no entangling alliances with any men ably discharged soldier or sailor will be almost certain to defeat its passage.

Let us, therefore, lose no time in getting into line for it and putting forth every effort to secure its passage.

RUSSIA'S OFFER OF GOLD.

A profound sensation was created last week by the intelligence that Russia had offered to lend us all the gold we might need, even to half of her immense hoard of \$400,000,000.

Every one recognized that this offer had a momentous dipiomatic as well as financial significance. In diplomacy it said as plainly as words could that the United States could rely on Russia's alliance in any controversy with England, and that we must not allow the Salisbury-Rothschild combine to bulldoze us into receding from our Venezuelan position, by hammering our

The stock of gold which Russia offers to share with us is one that she has been carefully collecting for the past 20 years as a reserve for war purposes. Should she become involved in war, it would envenient for her to perhaps be megold in this , for she could draw on it more readily to pay foreign

All the same, her offer was a very generous and timely one, and we are sincerely grateful to her for it, although Nation. Nothing in the English language | we may not avail ourselves of it. It will add much to the friendly feeling which we have always entertained for words that should be taught every American our steadfast friend, the Great Bear of the North.

Of course, we cannot accept in everyone who has learned to read and begin- This country is big enough to be independent of all others, and we cannot endure to have others help us out of our pamphlet puts it in the reach of all. Price scrapes. We must get out of them our-

MAYBE England might bombard some of our seaports, but the probability is much greater that she would not be able to. There are hosts of ingenious men in this country who have ideas about torpedoes and similar things lying quietly in recesses of their busy brains. Just now they are thinking mainly about bicycle improvements, electrical devices, gold extractors, etc. But the moment there was any real thought of war they would drop these and start for Washing-NATIONAL TRIBUNE Veteran Calendars | ton with some device for sending an ironclad to the bottom of the sea. Out of the thousands that would be presented to them offered anywhere else. Price 25c, the Navy Department the first week there would probably be ten which We will send six copies of the "Statis- would be startling in their novelty and establishments to England? They could efficiency, and the English commanders | not go to Canada, for we should have would wisely decide to keep out of their the whole of that country in a week or

reach

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

This Congress is determined that the charge of doing nothing shall not lie at its door. The House of Representatives immediately responded to the President's extraordinary Message on the finances by instructing the Ways and Means Committee to at once prepare a bill did as ordered, worked without cessation days and nights, and brought in, in an incredibly short time, a bill which it is calculated will increase the revenues about \$40,000,000 a year. This bill was considered in Republican caucus, and decided to be put through the House without delay. The Committee on Rules thereupon reported a rule by which the bill should be put through the House after one and one-half hours' debate, without amendment. This was done. The Democrats contented themselves with making a merely formal opposition, contending that there was no need of an increase of the revenues, as there is an But what will become of our poor abundance of money in the Treasury to claim, and the bill was passed by a strict party vote-210 yeas to 89 nays.

The bill takes wool from the free list and imposes a duty of 60 per cent, of the McKinley duty on classes 1 and 2, and restores the full duty on coarse carpetwools. This makes the duty on combing and clothing wools from 6.6 to 7.2 cents a pound, and on coarse carpet wools from 32 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. On woolen manufactures, except carpets, etc., 60 per cent. of the specific or square yard duty imposed by the McKinley Bill is added to the present duty. On carpets, etc., the whole of specific McKinley duty is added to the present duty.

On lumber and manufactures of wood except wood pulp, 60 per cent of the McKinley duty is restored.

On the other schedules there is an addition of 15 per cent. of the present duty to that duty, with the proviso that higher than in the McKinley Bill. For example, the rate on agricultural products is now about 20 per cent. ad valorem. This will make it 23 per cent.

The bill is merely a temporary expedient, and is limited in its operation to Aug. 1, 1898, when it is expected that a general revision will be made.

It was undoubtedly the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, and the House is entitled to great praise for its promptness.

The bill is now before the Senate, where its fate is uncertain, though some of the Democrats say that they will not oppose it further than to briefly state their reasons and vote against it.

G. W. SMALLEY is becoming a very tiresome person. Away back, just after the war, he went to London as the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and remained there until recently, when the London Times sent him back here as its correspondent. Smalley is one of those emasculated Americans who fall on their knees before the sacred shrine of the British nobility. Possessed of considerable journalistic ability, he yet did the New York Tribune a very great deal of harm by the persistency with which he took the view of the British aristocracy of all questions which came up. There is no doubt that he contributed more than any one man to the defeat of Harrison and Reid, for a great number of men in New York and elsewhere felt for this country as against England. He is a nuisance.

THE Canadians are getting scared lest they be invaded, and are talking about measures of defense. They had better save their time and money. In the first place, there is not the slightest probability of war, and if there were the Canadians had better lie down at once. They could not hold their country a day against the host of men we would send over the border. New York or Pennsylvania alone could take care of Canada, and not sweat much over it, either.

What would happen to the New York Times, Evening Post, and Harper's Weekly if we should really have war with England and put the screws on disloyal papers? Would they transfer their

IT WILL BE A VESTED RIGHT. The straight Service Pension will have all the qualities of a vested right. It

will be absolute and indefeasible. If we secure the passage of a law declaring that every man who served 90 days during the war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged shall which would quickly and surely bring have a pension of \$8 a month, that will relief to the Treasury. The Committee | fix that part of the matter beyond any interference by any succeeding Administration or Commissioner of Pensions.

Administrations may come and Administrations may go, but the pension will remain through alt political vicissi-

any "ruling," "interpretation," or pretext that will take away a cent of it. The facts once settled of service of at they will remain fixed forever, beyond the power of official interference. No "Boards of Revision" can touch them, no Commissioner can "save" millions by cutting the pension down, or denying it to those justly entitled to it.

It will be a fixed and unalterable charge upon the accounts of the United States, which no subordinate will dare mutilate or nullify. The receiver of the pension will have his right to it fixed as securely as his right to a homestead that he may buy of the Government. It will be more so, for he may mortgage or sell his homestead, while his pension certificate will be a personal right that he cannot alienate if he tries. So long as he lives it will be as personal a fixture to him as his skin, and more so than his teeth or his hair, for he will probably lose them, while his pension will remain with him till he is put in his coffin.

Let us have this Service Pension now, as a sure basis for further pension legislation, as a groundwork, a foundation, and an unalterable, inalienable

The soldiers of all previous wars have received it, why not we?

The soldiers of the war of the rebelin no instance shall this make the rate lion rendered incomparably more real military service than those of any previous war, and therefore more richly earned a Service Pension.

> a Service Pension of \$8 a month now is much less than the same amount granted to the soldiers of the Revolution or the war of 1812.

Let us all rally on the colors for a straight Service Pension

AT the last election the people of Cook County, Ill., which includes Chicago, adopted, by a vote of 82,507 to 5,308, the Torrens Land-Title Law, which abolishes the old cumbrous system of land registration, and makes a piece of real estate almost as easily transferable as a bit of personal property. Substantially, all the real estate in the County will be entered on a ledger, a separate account being opened with each piece. Every change and every charge is entered directly against this, just as if an account were kept with a person, and its ownership, incumbrances, etc., can be ascertained by five minutes' examination, instead of the old, costly and uncertain way of "searching the title." There can be no going back of the records, and when a man buys a lot or a farm he knows exactly what he is paying his money for. It is amazing that this reform has not been adopted all over the country many years ago. In many States-particularly the older ones, where farms were bought before a scientific system of surveying was adoptedthat he represented Reid's views, and so the real estate has probably cost twice voted against the ticket. Smalley is its value in litigation. In Virginia and now taking every opportunity to criticize | several other Southern States the unand condemn everybody who stands up | certainty of land titles has been a great bar to immigration and settlement Only the real estate lawyers and abstract firms, who will be thrown out of profitable employment, are hostile to the

ENGLAND knows, and all the world knows, that the result of a serious struggle with this country would be the destruction of England's naval supremacy and the substitution of that of the United States for it. The efforts that we would make in such a war would result in the building up of a navy superior to that of: England; then her day would be gone forever, and we would be the rulers of the seas. This would be history repeating itself. Spain, who was mistress of the seas, forced the Dutch into a war in which they wrested the sovereignty from her. They, in turn, forced a war on England by which

she took the sovereignty from them. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

WHY WAR IS UNLIKELY. The most tiresome things of it all are those timid fools in New York who cannot understand that England has a thousand reasons for dreading war where we have one, and whose knees smite together at the first rattle of her sheetiron thunder. The man who thinks there is the great champion of the measure. Every slightest danger of war is nervous in- new subscriber sent in will have an indeed. Of all the people in the world | fluence in promoting the passage of the

the English have the most reason to dread a war. They have innumerable the country of the earnestness of the vulnerable points, where any other peo- veterans in regard to it. They all look ple have one. A hostile gun cannot be upon The NATIONAL TRIBUNE as the fired anywhere in the world without only real representative of the veterans, No hostile Commissioner can get up affecting some English interest. Suppose, for example, we should put a sin- its subscribers and readers. They watch gle gun on a fleet steamer like the St. it closely as an indicator of the bent of Louis, and start her out to prey on Eng- mind of the veterans. If every veteran least 90 days and honorable discharge, lish commerce. In a fortnight she in the United States were a subscriber to would have the whole Atlantic illuminated with blazing English vessels. She alone could do more hurt than 50 Alabamas could have done to us, and we could send out 50 similar depredators inside of a month. They would outrun or elude the British war vessels sent in pursuit, and make a havoc that would force Englishmen everywhere to cry for peace. Something like this is what happened in 1812. The fighting on land was mainly inconsequential, and had little effect on the prolongation of the war. But what hurt England terribly ing the passage of the Service Pension was that the New England sailors, who were thrown out of business by the war, turned their vessels into privateers, and reaped a rich harvest from their captures. The rate of marine insurance went to enormous figures in London and Liverpool. English trade with all parts of the world was interrupted, vessel property diminished enormously in value, food became very dear, operative were thrown out of work, and all classes suffered intensely. Powerful as the English navy was, it could not begin to protect the English shipping against the daring Yankee skippers and sailors who knew every trick of the sea, and could sail all around a British man-of-war. It was merely exciting and very profitable fun for them to sweep up to a large fleet of merchantmen, convoyed by Taking the relative values of money, powerful war-vessels, and cut out the fattest prize in the lot. This was what made Englishmen long for peace.

A COMRADE writes that he was recently in a Post where resolutions in favor of the Cubans were objected to on the ground that they violated the Order's rules in being political. He wants to know what we think about it. We think that the objections were not well taken. The object of the G.A.R.'s laws in regard to political matters is to avoid the introduction of subjects upon which there may be a strong diversity of opinion among the comrades. It is manifestly improper to bring before a meet- to adopt with the regiments of the ing of a Post any topic upon which comrades may take opposing sides outside. But there is such unanimity of feeling among them on the subject of Cuban freedom that any expression in favor of the struggling patriots may be made with entire propriety. At least, we think

in Hindustan, and 27,000 in Ireland WHAT outrageous, barefaced liars Cyprus, and in Egypt, and it is exceedsome men can be. For instance, the editor of the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat,

army of 50,000 men for Venezuela. As matters stand now the pension system s but a legalized conspiracy to plunder the National Treasury, and to distribute gratuities, as a rule, in places where calculated to redound most largely to the interest and advancement of the Republican party. For every solitary veteran who is rightfully enoving a monthly or quarterly stipend from should have one. Uncle Sam's cash box there are hundreds of names on the rolls dishonestly, the bearers of which are no more entitled to Federal bounty than the South Sea Islanders.

This, too, after several million dollars have been squandered trying to find these much-talked-of frauds, who only exist in the distempered imaginations of such vicious liars as the editor of the THE comrades in several localities have away which all their comrades and

hit upon an excellent practical plan for stimulating patriotism among the school children. They saw the great value of our publication, "Lincoln's Words," for this purpose, and, taking little collections among those of their neighbors who were like-minded, have sent orders for 100 or 1,000 copies, or as many as were necessarv to put one in the hands of every child in their neighborhood who can read. This is a splendid way to sow good seed in rich soil. The pamphlets are sent in lots of 100 to one address for \$3, which makes the cost of each trifling.

It is not nearly of so much consequence what the Monroe Doctrine originally was as it is what the American people to-day think it is or should be.

THE WAY TO HELP SERVICE PENSION. Capt. E. Z. Hays, of Warsaw, O., is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio House of Comrades, help us pass the Service Representatives, and will probably be elected. Pension Bill this Winter, by going to He was born in Belmont County, O., and enlisted in the army as a private, and won his work at once to get up big clubs everyway to a Captaincy by long and hard service. where for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He was in every fight in which his regiment You can best show your zeal and inwas engaged, except one that occurred while he was in prison. He is an intense Republican, terest in the matter by a universal rally and has worked very hard and effectively for to the support of the paper which is the the party ever since the war as an editor, a speaker, and an organizer. He is a lawyer of high standing in the bar of Coshocton County. Gov. McKinley is to be the Memorial Day orator at Hazleton, Pa., where the comrades are preparing for the biggest affair in the history of bill. It is a showing to Congress and the Order in that region. Prominent among those spoken of as possible candidates for the United States Senatorship from Kentucky is Cal. R. M. Kelly, the Editorin-Chief of the Louisville Commercial. Col. Kelly is very popular among the Grand Army men of his State, as is attested by his election

and believe that it voices the wishes of

people would

body of the ex-soldiers and sailors, and

these matters. The great hope of op-

ponents of pension legislation is in stir-

ring up divisions among the veterans.

Therefore, it will be at once seen that

the best and most practical way of aid-

Bill is by giving THE NATIONAL TRIB-

UNE at once the strongest possible list of

subscribers. The more it has, the more

chances for a Service Pension. Let

every one who believes in this great act

"Kearsarge" the "Kentucky."

ships of the class are named "Maine,"

Regular Army.

She has 17,000 at Gibraltar, Malta,

ingly doubtful if she could make up an

Those who had THE NATIONAL TRIB-

comrades. They had something to give

PERSONAL.

The comrades of Ohio are talking very ear-

nestly of Hon. E. L. Lybarger for Commander

of that important Department of the G.A.R.

He served through the war in that splendid

regiment, the 43d Ohio, which was commanded

first by E. Kirby Smith and afterward by Wa-

gar Swayne. He was severely wounded at Cor-

inth, Miss., but continued with his regiment to

a First Lieutenant. He is very popular at

home and was elected to the Legislature as a

of the Board of Public Works.

your renewals.

nobody would dare go contrary to it in of Veterans.

brainiest men in the Republican party in Kentucky, and his comrades would like to see him Senator Davis, of Minnesota, who is looked upon as a very formidable "dark horse" in the Presidential race, is a New Yorker by birth. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE it could get He was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, any legislation for them that is right in 1838. He was First Lieutenant in the 28th Wis., and served with credit. He began his and just, for then the legislators political career as a member of the Minnesota Legislature in 1867. He was United States understand District Attorney for Minnesota from 1868 to beyond a doubt that whatever it 1873; Governor of the State in 1874, '75, and asked for was demanded by the whole was elected to the United States Senate in 1886. He is a member of the G.A.R., and re-

to the office of Commander of that Department

at the last Encampment. He is one of the

MUSTERED OUT.

cently was initiated into St. Paul Camp, Sons

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

BRADFORD.-At Centropolis, Kan., Nov. 16. James Bradford, Co. G. 139th Ohio. Comrade Bradford was a member of George H. Thomas Post, 18, Ottawa, Kan. HENFIELD.-At Salem, Mass., Dec. 19, Amos Henfield, Sergeant-Major, 14th Mass.; First

Lieutenant, 41st Mass., and Captain when the designation of the regiment was changed to 3d Mass, Cav. He joined Massachusetts Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 1, of Boston, in the Fall of 1843; afterward became a charter member of Hope Lodge, Methuen; on July 26, 1814, joined Essex Lodge, L. O. O. F., of Salem; in June, 1845, Naumkeag Encampment, I. O. O. F., and Post 34, G.A.R., in 1870. He leaves one son, James of justice, go to work and get up a club H. Henfield, who is also a veteran of the war, PORTER.-At Independence, Ind., April 20, Alonzo M. Porter, Co. F, 72d Ind.

of those who favor it. Do it at once, so BROWN .- At Independence, Ind., Oct. 18, as to have the effect begin immediately. Comrado A. Brown, Co. C. 86th Ill., aged 63, DOOLITTLE.-At Brooklyn. N. Y., Dec. 15, Harvey Doolittle, 27th N. Y. S. S., aged 65. Comrade Doolittle dropped dead while on his knees at prayer just preceding the services in name the sister battleship to the St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in State street. Brooklyn. Comrade Doolittle lived in apartments at 97 Bergen street, with his widowed is proper and graceful. Kentucky has sister, Mrs. E. M. Hill, aged 73 years, who has been an invalid from heart trouble for a long never had a warship named after her, time. The couple were extremely poor, although both had once been in good eircumand it is time that she had. This goes stances. Mrs. Hill was very benevolent, and is said to have impoverished herself by her in the direction of equalizing the ships charitable inclinations. among the different sections. The other

MILLER.-At Sorrento, Fla., July 29, T. M. Miller, Co. A. 79th Ohio. He leaves a widow. Moss .- At Potwin, Kan., Dec. 12, Jacob Moss, Co. F. 8th Iowa Cav., aged 66. Deceased was a member of Potwin Post, 377.

"Texas," "Indiana," "Massachusetts," KING.-At Knapp, Wis., Sept. 24, Joseph "Oregon" and "Iowa." The law King, Co. I, 60th and 48th N. Y., aged 72. Comrade King also served in the Mexican war. He which prescribes that first rate ships was an honored member of Humphry Post, shall be named after States, and the 148, and had held the office of Surgeon since the Post was organized. others after rivers, cities and towns has

Voigr.-At Lockport, Ill., Nov. 1, of disease contracted in the service, Aug. Voigt, Co. A. 44th Ill., aged 64. WRIGHT .- At Cleveland, O., Dec. 10, Frank Wright, 57th Pa., and 2d Pa. Cav., aged 50.

worked very happily, in developing an interest in the ships by the people of the Frank Wright was born near Richmond, Henlocalities whose names are taken. The rico County, Va. During the battle of Gaines's English have noticed this, and think of Mill his home was in direct line of the battle. He and his sister carried an invalid mother to following our example. Years ago they a house cut of line of the firing. His own house was used as a hospital, his table as a dissectingdecided to apply this principle to their table, and the yard was filled with dead soldiers, Young Wright chanced to fall into the hands regiments, which are "territorialized" of an officer named Thomas Colmers, who took that is, each is given the designation of him to Greenville, Pa. Soon after he went into Hamblin's foundry to learn the trade of molder, come County or City in the United but remained there only six or seven months. He enlisted in the 57th Pa., and his company Kingdom, and draws its recruits from became so small that it was transferred to the 2d Pa. Cav. He was in 36 different engagethere. This develops a local pride and ments, great and small, but never received a wound. At the close of the war he returned interest in it, which is found very beneo Greenville, Pa., where he learned his trade of a marble cutter, and had been one of the ficial. It would be a good plan for us most skillful workmen in western Pennsylvania. Two years ago he had a had attack of la grippe, from which he never fully recovered. By advice of his physician he went to Cleveland a few weeks before his death. Comrade Wright was one of the organizers of the Watson Guards, now Co. K, 15th Regiment, N. G. P., GREAT BRITAIN has altogether 211,and a moving spirit in that organization for 15 403 men in her army, but with these years, where he worked his way from a private she has to hold her possessions all over to First Lieutenant, and was out on duty all the time during the great riots in the State of the world, and it is very doubtful if Pennsylvania in 1878. He was buried at Greenrille. A widow and two children survive him. she should dare diminish her garrisons Jones.-At Higginsport, O., Nov. 21, Louis

J. Jones, Co. F. Ist Ohio L. A., aged 62. Comanywhere. She has to keep 80,000 men rade Jones was torn in Pennsylvania. He moved to Ohio when quite young. Deceased was a charter member of J. P. Fyffe Post, 210. He was Past Commander, and held the office f Officer of the Day at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and seven children. Weiser,-At Delaware, O., Oct. 17, of disease contracted in the service, J. H. Weiser, Co. F,

54th Ohio, and Co. E. 185th Ohio, Comrade

Weiser was a charter member of Kimball Post, 570, and was Commander at the time of his death. He was buried with G.A.R. honors by THE best way to instil lessons of true his Post, which attended in a body. patriotism into a child is to put into his PUCKETT,-At Daisy, Tenn, recently, Wm. R. Puckett, Co. I. 4th Tenn. Cav., aged 76. or her hands a copy of "Lincoln's Comrade Puckett was born in South Carolina, He enlisted in the 4th Tenn. Cav., Oct. 12, 1863, Words," just issued in THE NATIONAL and served as Corporal until the close of the TRIBUNE LIBRARY. Every child war. He was a member of McCook Post, 36.

Three sons and four daughters survive him. JAUMAN .- At Boise City, Idahe, Oct. 7, Wm. Jauman, Co. F. 20th N. Y., aged 58. Comrade THE best way to stop gold exports is Jauman enlisted in April, 1861, and served two years, being honorably discharged in May, 1863. to stop buying goods which have to be He was engaged in the battles of Big Bethel, Hampton Creek, the seven days' fight from Chickahominy to Harrison Landing, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, and An-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PORTRAIT tietam. He was appointed Sergeant of his com-

ceased was an honored member of Phil Sheri-UNE Portrait Cards at the National Endan Post, 4, and had served as its Commander. Resolutions were passed by the Post. campment were the envied of their IRWIN.-At Springfield, O., recently, of hear's disease, William J. Irwin, Co. F. 2d Ohio, and First Lieutenant, Co. C, 129th Ohio, aged 62. He was a 32d-degree Mason, and a member of friends wanted. Now is the time to Anthony Lodge, 455, F. & A. M. He leaves a

pany for a special act of bravery in rescuing

his regimental flag at battle of Antietam. De-

get them for the Reunions and gather-BRYANT.-At Fitzwilliam, N. H., Dec. 10, ings this Fall and Winter. They are John T. Bryant, Co. A. 2d N. H. He was a really cheaper than any other kind of charter member of Nat Head Post, 72. cards. We will furnish you 100 cards, DALE .- At Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 1, Capt. C. Dale, jr., 49th Pa. Comrade Dale enlisted as & with your name, residence, regiment, Corporal in the 49th, Aug. 31, 1861; was in Post, and a G.A.R. badge, for \$2. With every battle in which the regiment was en-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, gaged, and was mustered out as Captain, July

for \$2.50. Send in your orders with 13, 1865. WOODCOCK .- At Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 4, Rev. John A. Woodcock, 202d Pa. HIGGINS,-At Palestine, Ill., Nov. 19, of heart disease, George W. Higgins, Co. H, 11th Mo. He leaves four children.

BRIGHAM.-At Soldiers' Home, Chelses, Mass., Dec. 5, Wm. C. Brigham. Deceased was formerly a resident of Medford, and was well known in both Boston and Medford. He leaves three daughters. SMITH.-At North Salem, N. H., Dec. 1,

Benjamin H. Smith, Co. I, 4th N. H., aged 68. He was a member of Gilman Sleeper Post. A widow and six children survive him. Wolf,-At East Berlin, June 15, Adam Wolf, the end of its service, and was mustered out as | Co. E. 200th Pa. Comrade Wolf was a member

of Caps. Pfieffer Post, 409. DEARDORFF.-At Hampton, Pa., Dec. 3, Wm. Deardorff, Co. I, 56th Pa., aged 64. Comrade Republican in an overwhelmingly Democratic Deardorff was an honored member of Capt. County. He has just been re-elected a Member | Pfieffer Post, 409. He leaves a widow, two sous, and three daughters.